

lowed up by concrete acts to implement it, will show the Soviets we mean what we say. It will demonstrate that they have nothing to gain by their belligerent tactics.

The formulation of an effective policy will not be easy. It must certainly include the wholehearted cooperation of our friends in the Organization of American States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. By exploiting the island nature of Cuba, we can strangle communism there by economic rather than military means.

Formulate a decisive policy we must—and the sooner the better. Furthermore, our policy must have a sense of urgency. The longer we delay taking determined steps, the harder it will be to blunt the Communist design to take over South America.

History has shown time and time again that the real peacemakers are not those who try to compromise with unscrupulous aggressors, but those who see danger in time and act resolutely to counteract it. Peace is something that we, leading the free world, must win—through policies which prove to the Soviets that they have nothing to gain by hostility and that we intend to protect our freedoms at any cost.

The risks involved in a concerted effort to extinguish the flame of communism in Cuba are admittedly great. But there will be even greater risks if we procrastinate further.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 314

(Mr. PUCINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], introduced House Resolution 314, which would have authorized three members of my subcommittee and two outstanding American scientists to visit the Soviet Union in order to examine the All Union Institute on Scientific and Technical Information at Moscow. The trip is part of a program our committee is carrying on to see whether or not we can bring some sort of correlation or coordination between the vast research activities that are going on in our Nation today at the universities throughout America. We are spending millions and even billions of dollars on this research, and it appears to me some effort must be made to develop a better system of inventorying this huge research program.

Our committee is holding hearings to see if some program can be worked out to coordinate those activities. It is our hope that we will be able to ultimately have a more efficient manner of assembling, codifying, and retrieving all of this research material so that duplication can be kept to a minimum. I am certain that American taxpayers can be saved vast sums of money by reducing duplication. More important, researchers can use their valuable time more effectively on new research of that work already done is quickly made available to them.

The Soviet Union is the only nation in the world at this time that has a central institute where all research data is assembled and made available to others through the use of retrieval computers. It is our hope to personally examine this operation so we can fully evaluate its effectiveness.

In view of the fact that neither one of the two minority members on the subcommittee are able to make the trip during the Easter recess, we have made a request, and we have discussed this with the ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor, also the minority leader, the Speaker of the House, and the chairman of the Rules Committee, that we temporarily postpone final action on House Resolution 314 until such time as at least one of the minority members can participate in the trip. I have been informed this can be done sometime in May.

Mr. Speaker, I do feel very strongly that the minority should be represented on such a visit, and, therefore, I have requested that House Resolution 314 not be called up at this time but seek a more propitious time when both sides of the committee can make the trip. I have been informed the delay will not interfere with plans already initiated by the State Department for the visit.

UNAUTHORIZED TRIPS TO CASTRO'S CUBA

(Mr. WILLIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to advise the House that our good friend the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] has introduced today a bill designed to prevent the unauthorized trips to Castro's Cuba.

The first stage of studies and investigations conducted by the Committee on Un-American Activities has already provided evidence that such unauthorized trips take place and that most of these excursions are designed to establish contacts with Soviet and Cuban Communist activists, in order to obtain propaganda material in behalf of Castro and his regime.

The bill would give the President of the United States authority to control the travel abroad of U.S. citizens in time of war or national emergency. On that point it appears important to stress that the United States is at this time still in a state of national emergency proclaimed by President Truman in 1950 at the outbreak of Korean hostilities. That proclamation has never been revoked by either President Eisenhower or President Kennedy.

Mr. Speaker, there is obvious need for diligent investigation and legislative action based on the facts developed by such investigation. What we know so far is that U.S. citizens do travel to Cuba without legal authority and in order to conceal their visits they obtain through the cooperation of Castro's consular agents Cuban visas not stamped in their U.S. passports or other travel documents but simply issued on plain sheets of paper which are disposed of after an entry to

Cuba is made. This, of course, is done for the purpose of avoiding any evidence or indication that such trips to Cuba are being made. This is an urgent matter, Mr. Speaker, and I hope that we may have action on the bill soon.

NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS

(Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor today to introduce on behalf of myself and 36 colleagues the President's National Service Corps legislation, known to some as the Domestic Peace Corps. Essentially, Mr. Speaker, the wonderful objectives of this legislation are to work with people who are in great need, to dramatize human needs, to motivate other Americans to serve, and to attract more Americans into the helping provisions.

I shall include following these brief remarks a communication to the President from the Attorney General and from the President to the Speaker, along with a section-by-section analysis of the bill. I commend it to the attention of our colleagues, and I believe that the great majority will agree that this is indeed a splendid and forward-looking program which can help many Americans to realize their needs. I have the honor to have as my cosponsors the following Members:

The gentleman from Michigan, Congressman O'HARA; the gentleman from Maryland, Congressman SICKLES; the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Congressman DENT; the gentleman from California, Congressman BROWN; the gentleman from Hawaii, Congressman GILL; the gentleman from California, Congressman HAWKINS; the gentleman from California, Congressman ROOSEVELT; the gentleman from Minnesota, Congressman BLATNIK; the gentleman from Rhode Island, Congressman FOGARTY; the gentleman from Rhode Island, Congressman ST GERMAIN; the gentleman from Ohio, Congressman VANIK; the gentleman from Arizona, Congressman UDALL; the gentleman from Delaware, Congressman MACDOWELL; the gentleman from New York, Congressman GILBERT; the gentleman from Washington, Congressman HANSON; the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Congressman MOORHEAD; the gentleman from Michigan, Congressman DICCS; the gentleman from Massachusetts, Congressman MACDONALD; the gentleman from Michigan, Congressman DINGELL; the gentleman from New Jersey, Congressman RODINO; the gentleman from New Jersey, Congressman DANIELS; the gentleman from New Jersey, Congressman JOELSON; the gentleman from New Jersey, Congressman MINISH; the gentleman from New Jersey, Congressman PATTEN; the gentleman from New York, Congressman RYAN; the gentleman from West Virginia, Congressman HECHLER; the gentleman from New York, Congressman DULSKI; the gentleman from Montana, Congressman OLSEN; the gentleman from Michigan, Congressman STAEBLER.

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phasized recently by the Clay Committee report, which stated:

The Alliance for Progress is a long-term venture of extraordinary complexity and scope, demanding a decade or more of sustained effort by all involved to attain truly significant results; the American public should cease to judge the Alliance on whether it has accomplished in 2 years what must take much longer.

The year 1962 was of tremendous significance in the annals of the international affairs of the Western Hemisphere. The January Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the OAS at Punta del Este was ably attended, at the request of the President, by two Congressional observers—Senators WAYNE MORSE and BOURKE HICKENLOOPER. Their report to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate describes how Secretary of State Rusk, by virtue of patient but arduous negotiating, secured sufficient support among the 20 Republic to exclude the present Government of Cuba from the activities of the Organization of American States and to condemn it as incompatible with the inter-American system. Senators MORSE and HICKENLOOPER stated that this move proved that OAS was capable of effective action and was significant in the precedent that it set.

In addition to the exclusion of Cuba from the activities of the OAS, the remaining 20 American Republics agreed to restrict trade to Cuba in a further effort to isolate the Castro regime.

But October 1962, marked the passage of not only the United States, but of all our hemispheric neighbors, through the gravest crisis of the nuclear age. The direct confrontation of the Soviet Union by the United States over the erection of offensive missile sites in Cuba brought the world to the edge of an abyss. Every one of our partners in the Organization of American States joined in declaring, under the Rio Treaty, the right of the United States to interdict the delivery of further offensive missiles to Cuba—and many joined this effort physically, with naval or air forces, or the offering of the use of naval and air facilities. This unanimous stand by the Western Hemisphere considerably strengthened the hand of the United States in its eventual diplomatic resolution of that terrible crisis.

Mr. Speaker, there is a greater awareness, on Pan American Day this year, of the crucial importance of aiding our Latin-American neighbors to establish political and social justice, than there has been for many years. In the spirit of the great men of the Americas—the Bolivars, the San Martins, the Jeffersons, the Roosevelts—we salute the Americas and join with all in this hemisphere in the hope for equality and social justice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama, [Mr. SELDEN]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 316

Whereas April 14 marks the anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union,

from which the present Organization of American States has evolved;

Whereas the Organization of American States seeks to promote understanding and cordiality among the Republics of the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas understanding and cordiality among the American Republics is a foundation for the peace and economic and social progress of the Americas;

Whereas the Organization of American States is playing an important role in the success of the Alliance for Progress, in which the United States is banded together with the other American Republics to create a better way of life for all the peoples of the hemisphere: Therefore be it

Resolved, That on the seventy-third anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union the House of Representatives of the United States extends to the legislative bodies of each of the other Republics of the Western Hemisphere its warm greetings and expresses a sincere hope for the continuance and intensification of the cooperation of the Americas in the Organization of American States and in other feasible ways.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND
REMARKS

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD following the remarks that have been made on this matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SELDEN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on Pan American Day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

 WHERE DO WE GO FROM
HERE?

(Mr. HORTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, on this day, when we recognize Pan-American Day, I feel it is important that we assess our situation in the Caribbean area.

Cuba is clearly the No. 1 testing ground today in the great struggle between international communism and the free world. This is not because of any fear of invasion of the United States from Cuba, but because the island represents a nearby base for subversion and insurgency throughout Latin America.

The attempt by some people to play down the threat of Communist Cuba to our security is both dangerous and foolish. It is also unfortunate that some have tried to label responsible critics of our policies toward Cuba as warmongers or destroyers of the spirit of bipartisanship in foreign affairs.

The fact of the matter is that by planting themselves so firmly in Cuba, the Soviets have shown their ability—and their daring—to set up camp in our own backyard. To many people around the world, Cuba demonstrates that the Soviet Union has the power and gall to establish a significant military, political and economic base only 90 miles from our coast.

Yet, in only one respect—the introduction of long-range missiles and bombers last fall—has the United States acted to block the Communists. In every other way since the disastrous Bay of Pigs invasion, we have done little more than talk.

As a result of our indecision, the Russians have in effect maintained the initiative in the Caribbean. They have even gained most credit in some countries for pursuing a "course of moderation" when we forced them to withdraw as a result of the missile crisis.

The continued rule of Fidel Castro, the Communist puppet, in Cuba reduces the prestige of the United States in the eyes of the world. It is obvious evidence that our Government lacks the purpose to eliminate a Communist threat in its own backyard.

Where, then, do we go from here? There are no easy nor readymade solutions. What we need is a change in attitude in certain quarters and implementation of a firm program to eradicate communism from Cuba.

First of all, there is need for a frank facing up by leaders in our Government to the grave threat to the security of the free world posed by Communist domination of Cuba. This threat cannot be swept under the rug if we expect our allies to join us in effective actions to squelch the Red menace in the Caribbean.

There is today a sort of "crisis of confidence" in the foreign policies of the United States, simply because we have failed to articulate a consistent and firm policy with regard to Cuba. We have been flooded with bold words, but there is a drought of concrete action by our Government.

In the place of consistency, we have had zig-zagging. Instead of planning, we have had improvisation. Rather than determination and boldness, we have had indecision and timidity.

Instead of steering a straight course, dictated by thoughtful policy decisions, we have too often adopted a wait-and-see attitude in dealing with Cuba. This drifting indecisiveness led us to the brink of disaster last October. We may well be in the same situation again if we do not soon launch counter initiatives of our own.

A continued national debate over Cuban policy—responsibly pursued—can be healthy if it finally prods our Government to take a firm and determined stand. For if there is any lesson that we should have learned from the missile crisis last year it was that when we take a strong stand against Communist expansionism, the result is an easing of tensions.

A clearly enunciated policy to rid the Western Hemisphere of Castroism, fol-